

THE CALL

VOLUME 41 NO. 51

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 2, 1949

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Red Cross Society of Local Interest Makes Annual Appeal For Funds

In the event of a disaster, a national blood transfusion service is of vital importance. Mel-Gen F. Worthington, co-ordinator of civil defense for the nation, and as the Canadian Red Cross Society's appeal for \$5,000,000 went into high gear across the country.

"There can be no question as to the vital importance of blood transfusion in the event of a disaster and in consequence the building up of a national blood transfusion service cannot be underestimated," he told the Red Cross. "Another highly necessary point in the collection of blood is the standardization of equipment which will ensure adequate supply of parts when operating against time during emergency conditions."

This statement of General Worthington, who describes his newly won job as that of a "permanent disaster committee" on a broad national scale, points up the urgency for the completion of Red Cross plans to provide a free blood transfusion service across the nation.

Already five provinces, British Columbia, Alberta Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and the city of Montreal area of Quebec have taken this service in operation and organization is under way in New Brunswick and central Ontario.

One of the main expenditures in the Red Cross 1948 \$5,000,000 budget was for the maintenance and the extension of this service, which when fully organized, will be the first national, completely free blood transfusion service in the world.

Remembering how valuable the blood and blood derivatives proved in saving lives in the last war, The Department of National Defense has assumed the blood grouping of all active three personnel in the Navy, Army and Air Force. The program is being carried out jointly by the Canadian Red Cross Society and the medical services of the armed forces.

Brigadier W. C. Cobe, chairman of the Joint Services Medical Committee, announced thanks for the splendid co-operation and assistance provided by the Red Cross to the medical services of the armed forces in a recent blood grouping.

Many thousands wounded Canadian soldiers are today home with their families, who without the assistance given by transfusion would have died. Hon. Brian Mulroney, Minister of National Defense, "They owe their lives in great measure to the Canadian volunteer blood donors and the efforts of the Canadian Red Cross Society."

The drive for funds in Gleichien will begin Thursday.

The United Church

Services:
Arrowood 11 a.m. Sunday school session during sermon period.
Cluny: Sunday school 1 p.m. Service 3 p.m.
Gleichen Sunday school 11 a.m. Service 7:30 p.m.
A. D. Pringle, Minister.

The sermon subject next Sunday at the United Church services at Arrowood, Cluny and Gleichen will be based on Elijah and a Widow's Need.

The Young People's Union meeting next Sunday will be held at Mr. Walter's home at 8:45 p.m. with the Christian Citizenship Committee in charge of the program.

W. A. Meetings were held this week at Mrs. Watson's home at Cluny and Mrs. McQueen's at Gleichen. The former on Tuesday and the latter on Thursday.

Reduced fares to Calgary for the Annual spring Stock Show have been announced by Mr. R. H. Powers, Vice-Chairman, Canadian Passenger Association. Reduced fare tickets will be on sale March 15-17th inclusive, and March 18th for travel by 1:30 p.m. These reduced fare tickets will bear a return limit of March 10th.

Two out of three Canadian children who finish primary school do not go on to high school. One out of three half of those who enter high school do not finish.

Mrs. W. Busby was a weekend visitor to her friend Miss Francis in Calgary.

Mrs. Erford entertained a number of her friends Monday to celebrate her seventy-first birthday.

Bill McIntyre who has been working in Kimberley, B. C., for sometime is at present visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. MacCallum and Mrs. Young spent a day in Calgary last week taking in the skating show.

Al Wilson, the Calgary Power representative here spent several days last week in Lethbridge attending a convention.

J. W. J. Phyllis, town secretary was taken ill last Wednesday and was removed to Col. Belcher hospital in Calgary.

After being confined to his home through illness since December 7th, W. Ferguson was down with the flu. Mr. Ferguson says it is great to be able to be around once more to see his friends.

George Binkay who was visiting relatives in Little Canada, Ont. for the past several weeks has returned to town and is now busy helping out local express and freight delivery man Mr. Hogan.

Howard "Skinny" Bowen, who left Gleichien over twenty years ago, is back in Calgary and is now a life paid one of his rare visits to Gleichien last week. Howard who is getting on in the three-quarter century mark in years doesn't look a day older than when he left home.

The Church of England throughout the world will celebrate, during this year, the 400th anniversary of the publication of the First English Prayer Book. This is now known as the English Book of Common Prayer which is based on the version first drafted and published during the reign of King Henry VIII's son, Edward VI. The Primate of Britain has appointed a committee to supervise arrangements for these celebrations. It is under the chairmanship of the Dean of Westminster. The celebrations will be concerned not only with the English Prayer Book in its original form but also as it has been known and loved by generations of English speaking people throughout the world. The climax will be reached in May when special services will be held.

Four links of Gleichien jewelry entered the Basano courier last week and all of them won prizes.

MARCH

March poetically famed for its variable weather conditions, has enriched our everyday language with more proverbs and sayings than almost any other month in the calendar. It can be in turn the harbinger of an early spring and the most cheerless of months.

One does not need to be an old timer to remember years when March has quite literally frozen the sun and moon and gone out like a lamp, while at other times reversing the order of the ancient proverb. "March winds," "March madness" are not to be compared with those of any other month.

"Mad as a March hare," according to the ancients, may have some foundation in fact, but it is not any too complimentary to that frolicking member of the rabbit family.

Shakespearean admonition to "Beware the Ides of March" had one meaning to the old Romans. Perhaps the interests of a more peaceful world, something should be done about March. For more than two thousand warring years the blood and symbol of all the man-made devastation that has reddened the pages of history in that time.

No poet could be expected to write kindly about the month of Mars, although some have in rash moments of poetic indiscretion. Typical of the vagaries to which March is heir is the knowledge that it was the first month of the Roman year. It was so considered from the days of the Caesars until the change of style in calendars in 1752. Prior to that date the lunar year was reckoned from March 25, the New Year's Day of earlier generations.

Mrs. B. Brown's rink, Mrs. Blaney, Mrs. Bick and Mrs. Douglas won first in the grand challenge Mrs. Tom Brown's rink, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Green and Mrs. H. Warner won fourth in the merchants. Mrs. C. Brown's rink, Mrs. Fruganti, Mrs. H. James and Mrs. Miller won first in the consolation. Mrs. Basarrah's rink, Miss Holt, Mrs. Pringle and Mrs. Hattor won fourth in the consolation.

THE PERFECT CAKE

Every homemaker feels just pride when she serves a perfect cake. Sometimes there is one person in the community whose angel cake is considered a triumph of culinary art, another one can be an expert on the new chiffon cake, while still another makes the best devil cake in town. One thing is noted, that these ladies always seem to have the same quality in their special product. The home economist of the confection section, of the marketing service who are experts in all kinds of cookery, have some pointers to give to cake makers who want to make the same perfect cake every time. Accurate measuring comes first in the list of requirements. We are familiar with the woman who sometimes has good looks and sometimes the cake doesn't turn out right. She may also admit that she can't be bothered with measuring cups and spoons and did put in a little extra sugar and shortening to make it a little richer.

Butter cakes are the everyday type moderate amounts of shortening and eggs and depend on baking powder for leavening. A good butter cake should have a smooth, tender, golden brown crust. It should rise evenly. The crumb should be velvety and soft to the tongue and the holes should be small and even.

Too much flour will make the cake rise to a peak in the centre and it will have a heavy, solid texture. Too little flour will probably cause the cake to fall in the centre. Pastry flour is usually recommended for cakes but is not needed for up (1 cup plus two tablespoons) all purpose flour may be used to replace 1 cup of pastry flour. All flour should be sifted once before measuring.

Any mild flavored fat may replace butter in "butter" cakes but then it is advisable to use additional vanilla.

There are several ways of mixing butter cakes. All may be satisfactory if the entire procedure is followed accurately. The conventional method of mixing is to cream the shortening and sugar together until no trace of grittiness remains, then add beaten eggs yolk. The flour, which has been sifted with baking powder, is then added alternately with the liquid. The well beaten egg whites are folded in last.

Frosting adds much to the plain cake and often complements a more elaborate one. The main difficulty with boiled icings is the tendency to be grainy. This may be prevented by adding a little corn syrup with the sugar.

Puffy frosting: 2 egg whites, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup sugar, half cup corn syrup, one and a half teaspoons vanilla.

Combine white of eggs, salt, sugar and corn syrup in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and beat with a rotary beater until mixture holds its shape. Remove from heat and add vanilla and beat well. Yield: six 4-inch layer cakes.

Alberta History

BY SENATOR GERSHAW

THE AMAZING MARCH

Before 1873 there was no law on enforcement in the Canadian West. There was smuggling, stealing, tribal warfare and murder. The guilty were not punished and the innocent were robbed and lived in constant fear. There was no trading post in the whole area drained by the South Saskatchewan River. The white man responsible for the atrocities in this region were outlaws and fugitives from the Montana courts of justice. The poison they sold caused bloodshed and misery. Terror and devastation became common. Reports reached Ottawa that a peaceful band of Indians had been massacred in the Cypress Hills and the government decided to recruit and send out the N.W.M.P. to

establish law and order.

In October of 1873, three troops—A, B and C of 50 men each, were organized. They were sent to the west by the Dawson route and stationed at Lower Fort Garry for the winter.

In the spring of 1874, another 200 men were recruited in Toronto. The O.C., Lt.-Col. French—paraded them often. He advised any who were faint of heart to apply for discharge which he promised to grant. He knew there were desperate hardships to be endured. They travelled by train through Chicago, St. Paul and reached Fort Dufferin in Southern Manitoba on June 16, 1874. A, B and C troops joined them there. On the night of the 21st a terrible thunder storm struck the camp. In the wild confusion the horses stampeded and when morning broke many had been killed and later some were found 50 miles away.

The troops with all equipment started west along the International boundary road. The parade was, when closed to proper intervals, one and a half miles long, but, on account of the slowness of the oxen and the breaking of wheels and axles often spread out for five miles. The column presented a fine appearance. First came a division with dark bay horses, then B with dark bays, C with chestnuts, D with greys, E with blacks and F with light bays. Then came ox carts, oxen, wagons, cattle for slaughter, cows, calves, moving machinery, etc. To the stranger it was an astonishing cavalcade. While still in Manitoba they faced a truly terrible scene. The great hoppers had destroyed the vegetation. The horses began to give out and the guides knew nothing of the country. It rained all the way. There were swamps and dangerous to cross and the rations had to be reduced. On August 15th they reached Cypress Hills. They found clear, cold water and good feed there, but the animals were exhausted and some of them died. There were many buffalo on the prairies at that time and the grass in what is now Southern Alberta was mostly eaten off by them and the water holes polluted.

After three months the men in the column reached their journey's end, i.e., the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers. Here they hoped to find pasture and a climate milder than Toronto. They found that for 60 or 70 miles in every direction the land was parched and poor, not a tree could be found and the spring water dry. They had come 781 miles from the Red River and had not seen a human habitation except some Indian encampments. There was no word of winter was coming on. They had to move on to save themselves and the animals from starvation.

In the years that followed, many hardships were endured, many dangers faced, but a splendid record was made. Owing to this good work the west became a place where men could walk in peace and work in safety.

Canada, third largest country in the world, covers more than 3,500,000 square miles.

The main catch for our Atlantic coast fishermen is cod and on the Pacific coast it is salmon.

In 45 percent of the total land area of Canada wild life, chiefly fur, is more productive than agriculture.

No coal is mined in Ontario or Quebec, which provinces have the most people and the most factories.

Quebec's Shipshaw hydro electric plant largest in the country generates twice as much power as Ontario's Niagara Falls plant.

More traffic passes up and down the Detroit River than through any other waterway in the world.

In 1945 there were 3,151 telephone systems in Canada, and 1,850,000 telephones. Number of calls per telephone was estimated at 1,730.

At March 31, 1947, there were 12,633 post offices in Canada.

There are about 140,000 retail stores in Canada, and they do almost six billion dollars worth of business in a year.

Doctor: "How is the patient this morning?" Nurse: "I think he is regaining consciousness. He has begun to move the foam off his medicine."

Using collapsible rubber boats for underground rivers explorers, are ready to search Tasmania's caves for traces of man as he was 150,000 years

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Should Alberta Export Natural Gas?

RADIO TALK BY MR. JAMES WALKER GIVES FACTS, SPEAKS FOR NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.

Should we of Alberta export natural gas—or should we not? I believe we should. Provinces and territories are granted the Northwest Natural Gas Company plans to build a pipeline to convey natural gas from Alberta to Vancouver, via Spokane and Seattle. But first let us assure the people of Alberta that it is only a portion of the surplus gas available that will be exported, and that portion only after providing for present and future requirements of the Province of Alberta. As you know a Commission appointed by the Government of Alberta has conducted a series of hearings to inquire into natural gas reserves in the province. In its submission to this Commission the Northwest Natural Gas Company made the following statement: "The Northwest Natural Gas Company is not in a position to export natural gas until the present and foreseeable future natural gas requirements of the people of Alberta must be assured and have priority over export. That statement is most convincing as to the attitude of the company. As I said before, it is only a portion of the surplus gas that the company plans to export."

REVEALS ARE AMPLE

I think we all realize there are vast reserves of natural gas in Alberta, discovered and yet to be discovered. Geologists tell us that the geological conditions in Alberta are quite similar to those of the large gas producing areas in the United States, where large reserves are being continually added as a result of the search for oil and gas. At the present time there is no incentive in Alberta to explore for, or develop gas fields. Recent discoveries of gas have been made by accident in the search for oil, and the requirements of the province have been abandoned, because there is no market for gas. During the recent hearings of the Gas Commission, evidence was given to show that there was a market for gas, individuals and companies would be encouraged to drill knowing that if they did not find oil but found gas their investment would not be lost. This is exactly what happened in the United States. According to "Gas Facts" published by the American Gas Association, the total gas reserves in the United States in the year 1926 amounted to only 23 trillion feet. The rapid expansion of pipe line transmission systems made a market for natural gas and so encouraged the search for new discoveries that in 1935 reserves were increased to 62 trillion cubic feet. By the end of 1947 the reserves had risen to the astounding figure of approximately 149 trillion cubic feet. The discoveries of natural gas have kept far ahead of consumption as a result of the search to supply new markets. In the light of the experience of the United States, would we not be justified in anticipating that large new discoveries of gas would be made in Alberta if there was a market for it? It is a fact that in the five year period ending 1948 an estimated gas reserve of 2.8 trillion cubic feet was discovered in Alberta. Most of these discoveries were made accidentally in the search for oil. The state of Texas alone has reserves of 90 trillion cubic feet and there is a growing opinion that Alberta may prove to be another Texas. The suggestion of Dr. Link, a consulting geologist well known to Albertans, that the reserves in Alberta might prove to be 90 trillion cubic feet should, therefore, not be passed too lightly.

RESERVES WILL INCREASE

The estimates of proven and probable reserves of natural gas in Alberta as reported in 1948 by Dr. Hume, Dominion Government Chief Geologist, indicated 3.6 trillion cubic feet of gas. New discoveries of gas during the period since this survey was made have resulted in an upward revision of his original estimate. Given further evidence recently before the Alberta Gas Commission in Calgary he increased his estimated reserves of 4.3 trillion cubic feet. This figure, however, does not include the Pincher Creek field where as yet only one well has been brought in. But he did say that if a second well now being drilled was brought in, the field would have a potential of at least 500 billion cubic feet. It is a coincidence that Mr. W. E. Spooner, a consulting geologist from the University of Alberta, who also gave evidence before the Commission, estimated the reserves, including the Pincher Creek field, to be 49 trillion cubic feet, which is closely in line with Dr. Hume's estimate.

When we talk in terms of approximately 5 trillion cubic feet, let us remember that the total consumption in Alberta is less than 40 billion cubic feet per annum. At this rate of consumption there is a supply for about 120 years, even although no new discoveries are made, which is very improbable. On the other hand it seems to be the opinion of the geologists who have examined the situation in Alberta, that "proven" reserves will be increased many times if a market for gas is created and all said and done markets are necessary for any industrial enterprise.

There are people who question the ability of geologists to measure with any degree of accuracy the amount of gas underground. We must realize that all sciences have made a tremendous advance in technical

knowledge in comparatively recent years and that following the extraordinary developments in the United States during the past 20 years geologists have had sufficient experience to arrive at scientific calculations which are reliable and reasonably accurate. The geologists themselves are not in doubt about this point.

INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGED

The opinion is widely expressed that Alberta should keep its gas and force new industries to locate in the province. As a citizen of Alberta, I am in the front rank of those who would like to see the province become an industrial centre, but other factors than cheap fuel enter into the picture. Lack of raw materials, low density of population and high transportation costs to markets are obstacles which cannot be by-passed easily. But up to the present time cheap fuel in the form of gas and coal has not attracted industry here to any marked degree. Fuel is not the factor in cost of production that people generally believe. The overall cost in Alberta, excluding electric energy, is said to be actually less than 1 percent of the value of the product. To determine the ratio of cost of fuel value of the product, the U.S. Census of Manufactures made an analysis of the industrial groups in the United States, manufacturing 440 different industrial products. The result showed that only 2 industry groups—iron and steel, and glass production—paid fuel cost in excess of 4%. For all manufacturing industry the ratio of fuel cost to product value was only 1%. Cheap fuel alone cannot be said to be a determining factor in locating industry. Furthermore, it will be obvious that gas exported out of the province, say to Vancouver, would cost much more at the end of the pipeline. Industries seeking cheap fuel would, therefore, still come to Alberta. Reverting again to the United States, the history of extraordinary areas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas where there are vast reserves of natural gas shows that cheap fuel alone is not sufficient to attract industry. The industries which have been developed in these areas are incidental to the gas industry such as chemical plants using propane and butane. Industries complementary to the gas industry would be encouraged to locate in Alberta for the following reasons: It will be necessary to have the natural gas as it comes from the well, and the gas industry would be encouraged to develop propane and butane will be extracted. Both propane and butane, if recovered in large amounts should find the uses of new industries in the province. The propane can be used as bottled gas in the rural districts of the province. Also, propane and especially butane, being available for use in chemical plants as raw materials for the manufacture of artificial rubber, nylon and many other products. The company has already been approached about the possibilities of extracting sulphur from the gas. The sulphur would be used to manufacture sulphuric acid or some other chemical product. The project of the Northwest Natural Gas Company will, therefore, stimulate and not hinder industrial expansion.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

The project when completed will be one of Alberta's largest industries. It will exceed any other company in capital investment and will rank among the first 150 projects in the Province of Alberta. It is estimated that 1 million dollars will be paid yearly in Alberta wages and that a further sum of \$500,000 yearly will be paid in wages by companies who supply the gas. This big industry, in addition to payroll, the government will receive rights-of-way are estimated at \$500,000 yearly.

The limitation of time will not permit me on this broadcast to give full details of the company's project, particularly as to the beneficial effects it will have on the economy of the Province of Alberta. These are of extreme importance and I shall discuss them fully in my next radio talk on the same station, same time, one week from tonight. In the meantime I would like to summarize briefly the highlights of tonight's discussion:

1. The Northwest Natural Gas Company only seeks to export a portion of the surplus of natural gas.
2. There are now sufficient reserves of gas to supply the present and foreseeable requirements of the province and an ample surplus available for export.
3. With an export market for gas the proven reserves will grow faster than consumption through increased exploration and development.

A new major industry will be brought to the province which will attract other industries.

4. Large sums of money will be brought into the province and spent on wages, etc.
5. The revenues of the province will be increased by royalties and by taxation.

The subject of gas export is of major importance to the people of Alberta and I hope that my listeners tonight, and others, will be sufficiently interested to tune in again next week when I will continue the discussion.

(Mr. Walker's second address will be printed in this space next week.)

Town & District

W. A. Gilbert paid \$45 non lethal a visit in a Calgary hospital last week. He says Letha is coming along all right now it will be remembered that Letha fell or was thrown off a box car while carrying out his duties as a brakeman, and his foot and thigh were broken.

Bob Brown's rink was the only Gleichen rink to win a prize at the Vulcan bonspiel. They were fourth in the main event and brought home tri-angles. The rink consisted of J. Davenport, Geo. Soutar and Leo Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pobst of 1300 Austin Road, New Westminster, B.C., former residents of Arrowwood and Gleichen, are celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary on March 25th. We know it would make them happy to hear from their many friends in Alberta on this occasion.

Of the three judges curing rinks that attended the Strathmore bonspiel two won prizes. Mr. Schmidt's rink consisting of Mrs. N. McMillan, Mrs. Quennell and Miss Quennell won 2nd in the first competition. Mrs. Tom Wilson, rink consisting of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Fiddes came fourth in the second competition. Mrs. C. Brown's consisting of Mrs. T. Haggard, Mrs. Blaney and Mrs. Miller had a very close game with her opponent in the final game but failed to win a prize.

One evening last week in the local arena the Gleichen Gunners took the first game in the playdowns to the Calgary Giants. The score was 5-4. Yellowlady made 2 goals for Gleichen while Cameron and Wallace scored. For the Giants Moore scored twice and Kunn, Holland and Kromm each scored once for the Gunners. Gleichen's goalkeeping was done by McLean, Brown, Yellowlady, Cameron, Barabash, Rodomsky, Charik, Neilson, Haselet, Wilton, Wallace, and Yellowlady.

John Carlson who has been a resident of Gleichen for the past nine years died last week at the age of 79 years. He was born in Sweden and came to Canada about 20 years ago. He farmed at Delbourne Alta. for some years before coming to Gleichen. He was a bachelor and is survived by relatives at Delbourne. Major A. F. Farley

inson conducted the funeral services after which interment was made in Everdine cemetery.



Line Illustration Farm Service, Director.

On the Control of Weeds
The remarkable success that has followed the introduction and wide use of 2-4-D and other selective weed-killing chemicals in Western Canada in recent years has, unfortunately, diverted far too much attention from the importance and effectiveness of the old established weed control methods. In weed control there is still no good substitute for timely cultural and cropping practices. Furthermore, the planting of good, healthy, treated seed that is free of weed seeds remains a good practice. First, there is always an abundant supply of weed seeds in most cultivated soils. These must be destroyed. Second, certain weeds, Russian Thistle for example, can be controlled more effectively and at less cost by proper tillage practices. By application of 2-4-D, Third, there is still a large number of important prairie weeds which are controlled by chemicals. Two outstanding examples are Couch Grass and Wild Oats. Finally, unless 2-4-D and other potent weed-killing chemicals are used properly and routinely they may do more harm than good. We need Creators. To meet the growing demand from farmers which cannot be satisfactorily controlled by 2-4-D, or other chemical substances, Line Elevator Farm Service has recently published two new leaflets, No. 22, "Control by Tillage," and "Wild Oat Control by Cultural Methods." These publications are available free of charge, to farmers. They may be obtained through local Elevator Agents, or from Line Elevator Farm Service, Winnipeg, or Calgary.

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This Year the Red Cross Must Have More Money*

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| <p>More call for Red Cross</p> <p>The Red Cross must be prepared for all emergencies. Year after year the demand for Red Cross services grows. Millions of dollars have been spent in food, fire and other disasters, in aiding the stricken and homeless.</p> | <p>More Outposts Hospitals</p> <p>Throughout Canada, the Red Cross operates 75 Outpost Hospitals and 2 Crippled Children's Hospitals. More are being built and more are needed. Last year over 70,000 patients were served by Outpost Hospitals.</p> | <p>More Blood Donor Services</p> <p>Province by Province the Red Cross is opening its Free Blood Transfusion Service. Untold lives have been saved by this great organization. But more funds are needed to expand and maintain this humanitarian work.</p> | <p>Red Cross Aids Veterans</p> <p>Red Cross provides for veterans in Hospitals. Other Red Cross activities include: Junior Red Cross; Swimming and Water Safety; Nutrition Services; First Aid and Home Nursing; Women's Work Activities etc.</p> |
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